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THE WEEK.

Monday, 28th July.

IT is greatly feared in some parts of the Upper Provinces that unless there be a long break in the rains, the crops will be seriously damaged.

MR. E. M. REILY having been appointed Superintendent of the Orissa Survey, Lala Bun Behary Kapur C. I. E., will be the sole Manager of the Burdwan Raj. A sub-Manager will be appointed under him.

THE Imperial Forest School at Dehra re-opened on the 1st instant with a very large increase to both European and Indian students. Some large and important additions have been made this year to the school buildings; and the curriculum of studies is attaining a high scientific basis. The Professors are picked men from Nancy and Cooper's Hill.

THE *Morning Post*, of Allahabad, says :—"That a team of Bengali Babus should beat a team of British soliders at football is a remarkable event. As will be seen from our Calcutta telegram, the Sobha Bazar Babus beat the East Surrey Regiment team by three goals to two on Thursday. Concurrent with this defeat of Englishmen by Bengalis comes the news from Bombay of the defeat of an English team of cricketers by the Parsis by an innings and 71 runs. That Englishmen should be defeated in their two national games by Asiatics—Bengalis above all others—is not exactly according to the eternal fitness of things." The defeats will, we hope, open the eyes of Anglo-Indian critics.

THE most important event, recorded in the Report of the Administration of Travancore for the M. E. 1064 (1888-89), is the establishment of a Legislative Council for the State, which came into existence during the year.

THE *Shih Pao* contains the following story. "There is a prevailing custom in a district called Sheng-teh in Canton province, among female society to form different kinds of sisterhoods such as "All pure" sisterhood, "Never-to-be-married" sisterhood etc. Each sisterhood consists of about ten young maidens who swear vows to Heaven never to get married as they regard marriage as some-thing horrid, believing that their married lives would be miserable and unholy, and their parents fail to prevail upon them to yield. A sad case has just happened: a band of young maidens ended their existence in this world by drowning in the Dragon River because one of them was forced by her parents to be married. She was engaged in her childhood before she joined this sisterhood. When her parents had made all the necessary arrangements for her marriage, she reported the affair to the other members of her sisterhood, who at once agreed to die for her cause if she remained constant to her sworn vows to be single and virtuous. Should she violate the laws of the sisterhood and yield to her parents, her life was to be made most unpleasant by the other members, and she taunted as a worthless being. She consulted with them the best mode of escaping this marriage, and they all agreed to die with her, if she could plan to run away from her parents on the night of the marriage. She was finally forced and made over to the male side to her great grief. According to the usual custom, she was allowed to return to her parents. By bribing the female servants she was taken one night to her sisters under the cover of darkness. The sisters at once joined with her to terminate their lives by jumping into the Dragon River with its swift current which rapidly carried them off. This kind of tragedy is not uncommon in this part of the land. The officials have from time to time to check the formation of such sisterhoods, but all their efforts are in vain."

THE rumour is revived in London that Sir John Gorst will leave the India Office as soon as there is a vacancy at the Home Office.

SOME distinct progress has lately been made in the oral system of teaching, whereby deaf and dumb children by watching the lip movements of their teachers and of each other learn fluent speech.

Tuesday, 29th July.

THE *employes* of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway have, it is stated, formed themselves into an association to establish a fund for providing legal assistance and the payment of any fine, imposed by a Court of law of any of its members to the amount of Rs. 1,000, provided there is that amount in the funds at the time of a prosecution or threatened prosecution (civil or criminal) against any of the members, in connection with accidents, which may occur on the line, and for which it is sought to make a member or members in any way responsible; and in the event of such prosecution or threatened prosecution, the member or members concerned shall be entitled to call upon the Association to provide legal assistance for his or their defence to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

THE accounts of the trade of India by land with foreign countries, for the twelve months ending 31st March last, have just been published, and reveal some interesting variations. The value of the imports fell by close on fifty lakhs of rupees, which may be said to have been entirely due to a decrease in the importations from Zimme and Karenni. This is a startling evidence of the block in the teak timber trade carried on between Moulmein and the two States named, the tonnage falling from 155,000 tons to 37,000 tons in one year. There was some considerable increase in the imports from Cabul and Nepal, not nearly sufficient to make up for the deficiency on the eastern frontier of the empire. The total value of the exports, on the other hand, rose by some forty-two lakhs of rupees, the increase being mainly distributed between Cabul, Cashmere, Nepal and Siam.

THE Viceroy is said to be an indefatigable walker at Simla. In a race of pedestrians, says a Simla correspondent, the first man in the Empire is sure to come out first.

LADY EVELINE FITZMAURICE, the Viceroy's eldest daughter, who went home in the spring, will come back to India with Lady Lansdowne at the end of October.

IT is said to be almost settled that Mr. Stanley will be appointed Governor-General of the Congo State, and that his term of office is to begin next year.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M P,, recently declared to a friend that he could desire nothing better than to visit India again, but with a general election within measurable distance, he must not roam far from home.

A PROPOSAL is afloat to hold an International Exhibition at Bombay. Several members of the Municipal Corporation are encouraging the movement, being convinced that it would prove a success.

IN the Central Provinces, the authorities are advising a strict observance of caste rules in the civil hospitals than formerly. Separate accommodation for pauper and low caste patients is to be provided for in every hospital. A similar modification would be welcome in the hospital arrangements of this and other Provinces.

ABOUT the middle of next month, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to proceed to Germany for a stay of several weeks, during which they are to be the guests of Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, at Potsdam, and of the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg.

A PARTY of artillery men from the Fort at Delhi, went out, on the 24th instant, for a holiday to the village of Mallikpore, beyond the Ridge. Some of the men became intoxicated, and an altercation with villagers ensued, in the course of which a sweeper was shot dead, and a woman, a bystander, slightly wounded. Mr. Jackson, District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, took up the inquiry at once, and the soldiers are now in military custody.

THE importance of constructing a Railway through the southern districts of Oudh has been once more represented by the Local Government and the subject is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

Wednesday, 30th July.

AN old English Fair is proposed to be held at Simla under the patronage of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne.

LAST year's Paris Exhibition, it has just been decided, is not to be removed, The Champ de Mars is to retain the most substantial and interesting relics of the greatest international show of modern days. The existing gardens with the Eiffel Tower in their centre, and all the groups of beautiful trees and grass-plots will be left untouched. Paris is very well provided with public recreation grounds, but those in connection with the Exhibition are to be permanently placed in the disposal of the school children of the city.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent in a strong representation to the Port Trust as to the present inconveniences of landing or embarking passengers. The Chamber proposes the construction of floating stages connected with the Apollo and Carnac Bunders by covered bridges so as to protect passengers from sun and weather, and communicating with covered pier heads where carriages could take up passengers. The Chamber desires as an experiment that a floating pier, 400 feet by 60 feet, should be placed off the Apollo Bunder.

THE House of Commons has passed the Bill for the cession of Heligoland.

IN the debate which took place in the House of Commons prior to the passing of the Bill Sir James Fergusson said that doubtless a portion of the commerce from the African mainland would be diverted to German ports, but that Government had been assured that the Germans would gladly welcome any British Indians who came there to settle.

THE formal act of handing over Heligoland to Germany will be performed with much ceremony, and with a great naval display. The English fleet commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, and German squadron with the Emperor on board, will assist in the proceedings.

AT a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the President referred to the rise in the price of silver and said he believed that Africa would soon require a quantity of silver money to replace the beads, &c., now used in bartering.

TWENTY FOUR applications have been received up to date for the four English scholarships recently founded by the Nizam's Government. The competitive examination to be held shortly will decide between them. In addition to these scholarships, the Government have allowed Syed Mahommed Ali Belgrami, Deputy Inam Commissioner, special leave to England on £300 a year to qualify for the Agricultural Department, and have resolved to grant to any other officers of the local service desiring to proceed to England to qualify for any special department equally advantageous terms, provided they are not over forty years of age.

THE decrease in receipts of State and Guaranteed Railways for the period April 1st to July 5th, as compared with the corresponding weeks of last year amounts to Rs. 18,50,930, reduced by estimated saving in gross expenses of Rs. 9,73,131, to a net loss of Rs. 8,77,799.

THE State of Rampore is said to be prepared to provide the capital for constructing a line from Bhojpura, on the Rohilkhund-Kumaon line to Rampore, Moradabad. The outlay required will be nearly 50 lakhs of rupees. The Bengal and North-Western Company are ready to undertake the construction of the line.

IT is said that Mr. Caine has written to Mr. Gladstone stating that he has returned to the Liberal party, and is prepared to accept Home Rule in principle, while reserving freedom as regards the details of the question.

THE question has been mooted of the honour to be conferred on Lord Salisbury by the Queen for his successful arrangement with Germany of the East African question. His lordship having already been made a Knight of the Garter, there is no high honour Her Majesty can bestow except a Dukedom, and this title, it is understood, his lordship does not desire to take.

Thursday, 31st July.

IT seems to be no extravagance to say that orchids are occasionally worth their weight in gold. At the sale of the Studley House collection, fifty-eight guineas were given for a single Cypripedium Porphyrochlamys, fifty one guineas for another Cypripedium, while a third, a hybrid, was bought in at 105 guineas.

A CONTEMPORARY hears on good authority that Mr. G. M. Currie, Magistrate and Municipal Chairman of Howrah, now on leave in England, has been transferred to the Patna magistracy. A telegram from Government has been addressed to him to that effect, and orders on the subject will appear in an early *Gazette*.

THE students of the Law Class, Morris College, and other graduates and undergraduates of Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, have sent a Memorial to the Chief Commissioner, taking objection to the enforcement of the new rules for the Central Provinces Law Certificate Examination, which shall come into force in January 1892, and which purport to exclude all *B. Ls.* from being admitted as Pleaders in these Provinces The Memorialists pray that the rules may at least be modified in favour of the B. Ls., who are permanent residents of the Central Provinces.

IT appears from the last week's report on the crops, rainfall, and weather, in Bengal, that there has been over-abundance of rain in some places From the District of Birbhum, the Officers have reported that 34 inches of rain have already fallen therein. And, on the other hand, there are places such as Uluberia, where "more rain is wanted." Excessive rain has injured crops in some of the largest Districts of Behar. From Gya and Shahabad the report comes that *bhadoi* has been much injured by unusally heavy rain. We regret to notice that the number of poor men, working on relief centres at Balasore, has increased from 35 to 48.

THE *Glasgow Herald* says:—"It is stated in official circles that the Maharaja Holkar's recent attitude and conduct have been all that the Government could expect and have been in all respects correct and satisfactory. It will be remembered he left the jubilee festivities in London in high dudgeon, and returned to Indore where he sulked for a couple of years, and gave cause for some anxiety to those responsible for good government in Central India. This feeling was expressed pretty strongly in published official reports and by Sir Lepel Griffin in other ways, and the consequence appears to be that the Maharajah has turned over a new leaf, and in one or two ways has shown a marked wish to revert to his old relations with the Government." We sincerely hope that the Maharaja is mending his ways.

AT the invitation of the Municipal Commissioners a large number of representative citizens met the other evening to consider the question of housing lepers in Bombay. The Bishop presided, and pointed out that the law as it stood had power to remove or detain persons afflicted with diseases dangerous to public health, but should there be any doubt as to the exercise of such powers in the case of wandering lepers, the Bombay Government was prepared effectively to supplement them by further legislation. After speeches from the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Mr. Acworth, and others, it was proposed to appoint a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and administering the funds when collected for the erection and management of a temporary home, capable of removal to Trombay hereafter, which could be used as a wing to the Dinshaw Petit Leper Asylum.

THE Prince Victor Reception Fund Committee at Bombay held a final meeting to dispose of the balance in hand amounting to Rs. 5,370. It was agreed to give Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay Art Society, Rs. 1,000 as a gratuity to the clerks and assistants who worked hard in connection with the reception, and the balance to the Victoria Gardens Fete Committee.

The following rule, which has with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor been substituted for rule 8 of the Rules for the registration of documents under the Bengal Tenancy Act, is published for general information:—"Fees for processes shall be paid in court-fee stamps. These stamps shall be affixed to the applications for issue of processes, an endorsement being made on the processes issued, certifying that the fees have been paid, and the applications being retained in the offices of the registering officers. The stamps shall be cancelled by the registering officers in the manner prescribed in section 30 of the Court-fees Act, *i. e.*, by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamps untouched. The pieces punched out shall be immediately destroyed."

Friday, 1st August.

LAST year the net cost to the Bengal Government of agricultural inquiries and experiments and of collection of agricultural statistics and information was Rs. 8,646, and in addition to this there was an outlay of Rs. 2,187 on anthrax experiments at Seebpore. Considering that the agricultural experiments were numerous and scattered about in different parts of the province the expenditure cannot be considered excessive.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"Very conflicting evidence continues to be received regarding the Sibpore plough, which is one of the simplest attempts made to improve on the Native implement. In European hands it has succeeded very well, and thirty were in use last year at Durbhanga. The Native cultivators were quite willing to borrow them, but declined to make purchases, saying that they were too heavy for their cattle, and that country smiths could not repair them. It is true that the plough is heavier than that ordinarily used in Bengal, but as it is made of wrought iron, and not screwed together but rivetted there should be no difficulty in effecting repairs. The Government has clearly no easy task before it in persuading the ryot to change his plough." The ryot will never be persuaded to make the change before he is satisfied that the new plough is really an improvement on the old plough.

THE latest application of electricity (says *Vanity Fair*) will be a boon to wild beast tamers, lion kings, serpent queens, and such like. Instead of having to assert their authority by means of the whip of steel which has hitherto been their chief resource except in those desperate straits in which red-hot irons come into action, they will now carry a light one, with an insulating grip for the hand, connected by a flexible wire with a battery of which the power can be varied according to the necessities of the case. If the lion or tiger becomes unruly and refuses to go through his tricks, a touch of the magic wand will give him a shock that will rouse him up or scare him into submission, as the performer wishes. An experiment in this new departure of applied science is said to have been successfully made in one instance.

THE *Kathiawar Times* writes:—'Persons giving themselves out as representatives of certain well-known newspapers have been travelling in some of the Native States of Kathiawar with the object, it is reported, of obtaining money from the States under various pretexts. Last year a loafer who gave himself out at some places as a representative of one of the up country papers and at others as the editor of—— succeeded in securing from some of the States a sum amounting in aggregate to Rs. 1000. Colonel Barton was a terror to such swindlers, and it is said that he on more than one occasion had such men deported from the province. No respectable newspapers ever send out their men to obtain money from the States; and no State should suffer itself to be fleeced by vagabonds who earn a living by playing upon the credulity of simple-minded persons. The names of three persons have been forwarded to us, and we are inquiring into the matter.' These swindlers should be severely punished.

A MEMORIAL has been sent in to the Punjab Government by the residents of Simla, advocating the abolition of the local Municipality. The draft representation which has been drawn up for submission to Government urges that the Municipality has never been, and is yearly growing less and less, representative; that the electors take but a shadowy interest in the elections; and that candidates are reluctant to come forward as they are liable to be swamped by the powerful compact Government vote. Other reasons for the little interest taken in municipal matters are the non publicity of municipal proceedings, and the fact that from want of funds the Municipality cannot properly discharge its duties. The financial management of the Municipality is criticised, and the Town Hall cited as an instance of their failure to control building operations in the station. The Hall, it is alleged, cost three times the sum estimated, is still unfinished, and completed portions require constant repair. There is a world of meaning in the words, 'powerful compact Government vote.' We are anxious to know what answer the Punjab Government will give to the Memorialists. Fortunately there is no Sir Henry Harrison in the Punjab to influence the Government

THE betrothal of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir-Apparent to the Austro-Hungarian Crown, with the Princes Elizabeth of Bavaria, is announced.

Mr. BRADLAUGH's paper, the *National Reformer*, has commenced discussing Indian questions. A recent number contained an article by the Editor on the existing administration in India.

Saturday, 2nd August.

A PARIS newspaper, the *Paix*, states that a French scientist has made a discovery which is likely to revolutionize the art of war. M. Paul Giffard has found out a liquid gas, which can be used to propel bullets, cannon shot, or shell. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne has been so impressed by the value of the discovery that it has conferred upon him a gold medal and a more substantial reward of 10,000 fr. A small steel receptacle is placed under the barrel of the rifle containing 300 drops of this liquid gas At each pull of the trigger one drop falls into the breech of the barrel behind the bullet, and contact with the atmospheric air causes it to volatilize instantaneously and with a force of expansion exceeding that of gunpowder, and drives the bullet before it with equal or greater velocity than gunpowder. No sound or smoke is produced. M. Giffard was received by the War Minister, M. de Freycinet, to whom he submitted his invention.

AN ably written review of Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain," or, rather, of that portion of it which treats of the defences of the Indian Empire, has appeared in the *Novoe Vremya*. After discussing all the author's statements as to Russia's role in Central Asia, the importance of keeping her out of Herat and Afghanistan, the inefficiency of the Indian Army, &c., the writer sums up as follows:—'No matter what lines of defence England may raise, no matter what number of troops she may concentrate on her Indian frontier, ultimate success is certain to rest with Russia. The combined triumphs of England and China on the side of the Pacific could not make up for defeat on the Indus which, even on the author's own showing, would prove fatal to English supremacy. Relying upon Russia's humiliation by the European Powers English statesmen have brought things to such a pass that the two-headed eagle is now flying over Penjdeh. Yet a little while, and by the storm of Herat we shall put a pistol to the heart of England's international position. Englishmen will then have to change their tactics; they will hasten to take Kandahar and Jellalabad, which, according to Sir Charles Dilke, they have long ago resolved upon doing. . . . In the conviction that our central Asian frontier line is defined and fixed, England sees a guarantee that it is immovable and a sure pledge of India's safety. They are convinced that under the conditions actually prevailing we are not in a position to undertake a campaign against India, and this belief gives them courage to join alliances inimical to Russia, and to act openly against us in Bulgaria Englishmen continue stubbornly the unequal struggle simply because they are awaiting the result of the strife at the two points opposite to Herat. If Russia triumphs their policy undergoes a radical change.' There is one material factor which is not taken cognisance of by the writer in *Novoe Vremya*. It is the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Government. This factor will make 'the ultimate success' of Russia simply impossible.

THERE has been a sharp journalistic quarrel at Allahabad, and "the *Pioneer* has scored a diplomatic victory over its rival, the *Morning Post*. The former published a portion of the finding by Mr. Harington, Commissioner of Allahabad, in the Cawnpore inquiry, before the *Morning Post* had received its copy, and having been promised that the report should be supplied to it as soon as received from the press, the *Post* concluded that the *Pioneer* had taken advantage of the fact that the document was being printed by the *Pioneer's* job-printing department, to publish even before the 'job' was completed and the copies delivered to Mr. Harington. Under this suspicion the *Pioneer* was denounced in round terms for having 'used a private document for its own purposes as a newspaper,' "broken the seals of a bond of secrecy which should be found intact in the meanest printing press in the country,' and other enormities. And, after all, it appears the *Pioneer* published the document at the time and in the manner it did at the special request of Mr. Harington. The little fact having been pointed out to the *Post*, the paper has offered the *Pioneer* 'a most complete and unconditional apology for having published the article.'

MR. BRADLAUGH will deliver a lecture on his visit to India, and the lessons that visit had taught him, at a meeting in New-Castle-on-Tyne, some time early in September.

RUMOUR has it that, on the retirement of Babu Mahendra Nath Bose, the Judge of the Special Court of Small Causes in Magura and Jhenida, in November next, this prize-appointment with an emolument of 1,500 per month will be abolished. This will prove an act of injustice to the subordinate judicial service.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the *4th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Some points of Analysis which are of constant application in Physics.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *5th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Temperature and its Measurement. Various kinds of Thermometers.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Wednesday*, the *6th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Some points of Analysis which are of constant application in Physics.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the *8th August* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Elementary Dynamics. Kinematics.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 2nd, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890.

A NEW LEPER ASYLUM.

WE alluded in a previous issue to the attempt made to establish a Home for European and Eurasian lepers only, on the plea that inmates of these classes in the present Asylum had not sufficient comforts allowed them. We set our face against such a sectional movement; we said we hoped "to have a larger institution in the Suburbs for all classes of sufferers, supported by Government, the Corporation, and the general public." At a recent meeting in the Dalhousie Institute, Mr. Clarke, of the Chamber of Commerce, as representing the wealthiest and most influential section of the European community, said that "the question of provision for European and Eurasian lepers should not be treated separately from the question of the establishment of a leper hospital," and Mr. Simmons, of the Health Society, said that "only one Asylum was wanted, and he, therefore, asked those present to support the Government." Our hope to see a larger institution than the present Asylum established is likely to be realised at no distant date.

The number of lepers in the Town and Suburbs, as ascertained by the census of 1881, is said, in the Government Resolution published in the last Calcutta Gazette, to be 387; and it is further stated, that not more than one-fifth of this number is at any time in the present Asylum. It does not follow that provision should be made for accommodating the whole of this leper population, for compulsory 'segregation' is out of the question, but the fact is undoubted that, comparatively small as the number is which finds admission into the Asylum, the Hindu and Mahomedan wards are often crowded. In July 1889 the Executive Committee of the District Charitable Society "were unanimously of opinion that on both sanitary and social grounds it was very desirable that the Asylum should be removed out-side the city, and that such a course would be found absolutely necessary, if, as had been proposed, legislative action in regard to leprosy were taken when a very much larger Asylum than the present one would be required." Whether or not there is any legislation on the subject, the Government very properly observes that "the disadvantages of the present site have often been pointed out and have often been acknowledged; it is in the middle of a crowded urban population; its limits are so circumscribed as to preclude material additions to the existing fouldings, while the surrounding lands are so valuable that the quantity required could not be obtained except at enormous cost." The Committee of the Society, some time ago, we find, wanted to add to its grounds, limited as they are, a bigha of land,—the site of a filled up tank,—but the cost was estimated at Rs. 17,000, and even this sum the owner of the land would not accept, and with a view to arrive at a definite valuation it was decided to take proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act.

We are satisfied that, "it is obviously most desirable that the Asylum should be removed to some site, where more ample accommodation can be provided, and which shall be wholesome and convenient for the sufferers. We do not, however, see that it shall necessarily be "at some distance from a dense population" except on the ground of cost, for we hold strong opinions as to the non-contagious character of the disease; nor do we see why the site "shall not be sufficiently easy of access to tempt" the sufferers "to leave it readily," for we should be the last persons to assent to any proposition which would result in curtailing their liberty or freedom of action, so long as the laws remain what they are. We would wish very much to see a new Asylum established on a commodious and healthy site in the Suburbs; not one placed in the wilds of the Sunderbuns, or in a dreary island near the Bay.

The Committee, formed in this city for the purpose of collecting funds for the erection of a permanent memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, have not been able to realise as yet more than Rs.20,756 out of a total subscribed amount of Rs. 46,328. They wanted, if we mistake not, to erect an Asylum for homeless lepers, as the best memorial in honor of the son, since it would be most acceptable to the father, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has always taken a very warm interest in the leper cause; but they have apparently seen that, even if they were able to realise the whole of the promised amount, the erection of an "independent asylum" of their own is an impossibility; they are, therefore, wise in wishing to make over whatever amount they may be able to realise, as some help to the Institution which it is now proposed to reform.

Sir Steuart Bayley is satisfied that the whole question may best be considered by a Committee composed as follows:—'The President and two members of the District Charitable Society; the Chairman and two members of the Corporation; Mr. W. J. Simmons on the part of the Health Society; a representative of the Memorial Committee; and two Medical Officers, to be hereafter named.' We consider the Committee, as proposed to be constituted, will have a fair representative character, provided Hindu and Mahomedan members are nominated both by the District Charitable Society and the Corporation. We would also wish to see the present Commissioner of Police, who has been long connected with the immediate administration of the Asylum, and who comes in daily contact with the vagrant poor of the Town and Suburbs, placed on the Committee.

The topics which should come under consideration are broadly stated to be:—

(1) the locality for a new Asylum,
(2) the number of inmates for whom accommodation should be provided,
(3) the provision of funds for its maintenance and supervision,
(4) the constitution of a governing body, and
(5) the regulation of the conditions under which patients are to be admitted, retained and discharged.

As respects the second topic, it is added that the accommodation provided should be based on the assumption, that no more stringent provision is made for compulsory detention than is contained in the Bill already circulated by the Government of India. This matter requires some attention. There can be no objection to anticipate legislative action, but it must be recollected that, should such action be taken, it would affect only vagrant and homeless lepers, of whom the number is not probably large. The Commissioner of Police is the best person to speak on the subject. At the present day we scarcely meet with vagrant lepers in the streets, as we did in former times; begging for alms is a punishable offence under the local law, and it is probably owing to this circumstance that the wards in the Asylum have become crowded. Sir Morell Mackenzie in his article on Leprosy in the "*Nineteenth Century*" gives some figures which are instructive. "Dr. John Webester, who visited the Leper hospital at Granada about thirty years ago, found it tenanted by 53 inmates. He was informed that in 1857 the number of lepers in nine provinces of Spain was 284."

Again, "at Seville in 1880 I found 39 sufferers in the Hospital de San Lazaro. During five years the total number of lepers admitted was eighty-four, the greatest number in any year having been 21. The figures, however, give an altogether inadequate idea of the prevalence of leprosy in the districts," from which the lepers came. The disparity between the numbers in hospital and those actually suffering from the disease is thus explained by Dr. Ph. Hauser:—"In addition to the sufferers from those provinces who enter the hospital, there are many others who remain at home with their families, some maintained by them, others dependent on public charity; and probably only those seek shelter in the hospital who are destitute of all resources". It is just the case here; with this additional fact that, many are dependent on private charity, privately given, and thus not forced to be vagrants. No one, therefore, need be surprised at the fact that not more than one-fifth of the ascertained leper population come to the Asylum for relief. It is sought for both as a house of refuge and as an hospital; lepers altogether destitute come in for food and shelter while others seek even a temporary alleviation of their sufferings; hence probably the fluctuations in the numbers, consequent on withdrawals and re-admissions.

The Government further observes that, the enumeration of the topics above adverted to as deserving the consideration of the proposed Committee is not meant to be exhaustive. Sir Steuart Bayley will be glad to recieve "the advice of the Committee on any other points which may appear to them likely to promote the successful establishment and management of this most important institution." We would wish the Committee to confine themselves strictly within the four corners of the document which specifically describes what they are expected to do. With legislative action in prospect, but not definitely settled, amateur sanitarians, both within and outside the Committee, may be disposed to follow in the wake of Sir Morell Mackenzie, and ask for "compulsory segregation" and provision accordingly for the whole of the leper population in the new Asylum. Notwithstanding the strong and vituperative language used by that facile writer in the journal above referred to, we must along with the British Indian Association "protest against all compulsory segregation of lepers", and consider that "personal liberty and civil rights are sacred things." The Committee of the Association "found that none of the 45 officers and attendants who were employed within the last 15 years in the Asylum and had constant association with the patients was affected by the disease." We may here transcribe with advantage a quotation of Sir Morell, from the Report of the Royal College of Physicians, London, of 1867.

"The all but unanimous conviction of the most experienced observers in different parts of the world is quite opposed to the belief that leprosy is contagious or communicable by proximity or contact with the diseased. The evidence derived from the experience of the attendants in leper asylums is specially conclusive on this point.

The few instances that have been reported in a contrary sense either rest on imperfect observation or they are recorded with so little attention to the necessary details as not to affect the above conclusion."

Sir Morell does not spare the "*Patres conscripti* of English Medicine," he says "that like their prototypes in *Tristram Shandy* they concerned themselves not with facts—but they reasoned," he accuses them of "self-confidence" and what not besides. After all he wanted to give the "*coup de grace*" to the Report by sheltering himself under the belief that, "the instinct of mankind has more than once been right in the domain of medicine, when science was at fault." This from a man belonging to the profession is surprising. He himself shows an over-weening "self-confidence" in his own opinion; he refers to isolated facts, he does not bring the process of inductive reasoning to bear on these facts; he exhibits his utter incompetency to "reason." He hurls at the College of Physicians the charge of "Academic pedantry," but is himself pedantic enough to scoff at the measures taken by the Marlborough House Committee, acting under the auspices of the Heir Apparent to the Throne. And yet after all he says:—"What is wanted is that the full

ight of modern medical science should be thrown on the dark places where the monster lurks". This at any rate remains to be done, and has not yet been accomplished, and the Report of the Royal College stands unrebutted, unless sensational and declamatory writing is accepted as having demolished it. It has yet to receive its *coup de grace*.

AN ANGRY EDITOR.

AN old anecdote has it that once upon a time a man in a fit of violent anger threatened his opponent with a severe beating with shoes, but unfortunately having no shoes on his feet at the time, said :—" Wretch that you are, I shall give you a sound shoe-beating with the stick of my *chhata*." Our contemporary of the *Statesman* is somewhat in the same predicament. He is very angry with us, and would be glad to give us a shoe-beating if he could. As that is not, however, possible, he satisfies himself with a whole vocabulary of abuse. We are accused of " having disgraced ourselves," " of having indulged in a slanderous and cowardly imputation," of " cynical want of feeling," of " utter disregard of common decency," of " a dishonorable and disrespectful cowardice and insidious acts," of " vilipending the dead," of " uttering baseless insinuation" &c. &c. In the language of Junius these figures of speech dance through our contemporary's columns with the highest frenzy of poetry, but " without its inspiration." The cause of this sudden ebullition of temper is trite indeed, but its effect has been unfortunate. It has made a grave, learned Editor to make an exhibition of himself, and the attempt at the metaphorical shoe-beating with the stick of a *chhata* is pitiful indeed. At the same time particularly remarkable it is that the offender is not yet traced, and we have been made the butt of our contemporary's *galee*. We have never said anything to provoke our contemporary in the case under notice. It was the Editor of the *Indian Mirror* that gave out that hundreds of copies of particular issues of the *Statesman* had been sold for despatch to England. Thereupon we quoted the unfortunate joke about " our Grandmother's Review." That stanza is universally acknowledged to be a joke, and, however thick-headed some grandmothers may be, it has never been seriously taken to be in earnest. We said it was too shady a transaction to be real, it was purely imaginary, and that which is substanceless can have no shadow or shade of any kind. Our estimate of it was pointedly indicated by our allusion to our contemporary's leaning towards Cumberland's thought-reading. If it be imaginary, as jokes are intended to be, though full of sound and fury, there can be no libel involved in it. There is another view of the case : our contemporary takes it to be an ordinary business transaction. Be it so; but would any moral turpitude attach to the purchaser, while the seller is left innocent? Every morning scores, if not hundreds, of copies of the *Statesman* are sold on the Railway lines; does any traveller buying the papers at a Railway station make himself liable to any blame on that account? What is true of the seller, is equally true of the purchaser. True, at times a purchase may be dishonest without the seller participating in any dishonesty, or even being aware of it. This, however, cannot be predicated of the *Statesman*. A sudden demand for hundreds of extra copies one morning cannot arise without the publisher knowing it; but "hundreds of copies" which has been assesed by the *Indian Mirror*, without being very definite, cannot imply such a number as would necessitate a second edition of the paper. Even a few hundred copies extra would greatly strain the resources of a paper like the *Indian Mirror*, and as a matter of fact there has been no such insinuation anywhere. Our contemporary has gone quite wrong in making that a peg for a quarrel. Of course the *Statesman* is not to be silenced under such circumstances. It conjures up the idea of keeping "a power in reserve" by saying that " the names of purchasers can be easily traced ;" but as there has been obviously no transaction of the kind, except as a joke, it is idle all to hunt for the purchasers. We defined the transactions as 'similar," which means a transaction as substantial as the alleged bribery of the " Grandmother's Review." Would the epithet 'similar' necessarily imply shady in the sense of a dishonest action? No, no, a joke is a joke for all that numskulls may deduce from it, and it is a poor attempt at extorting evidence by roundly abusing the defendant and calling upon him to show his hands. Both our contemporaries call on us to find out the purchasers of the extra copies. We have already declined to do so, and our contemporaries must sing long before they can catch us tripping. We said it would not be "proper", and the more we have thought of the matter the more are we convinced that the demand is unreasonable.

The late Mr. Knight's memory is safe enough in the keeping of the people; but if the Editors of the *Statesman* and of the *Indian Mirror* should be particularly squeamish on that score, they have to adopt the same course which the late Lord Byron suggested the late Mr. R—ts to do. They should refund the money to those who have made heavy purchases. That will at once give the names of the parties concerned, which we do not think it proper to disclose. The best thing would be to put in an advertisement for the benefit of all and sundry who have the largely purchased copies, and there is no reason to doubt that the names about which our contemporaries feel so anxious will at once be disclosed. Do our brethren feel inclined to adopt this course? It would be a rich thing in journalism if such an advertisement should make its appearance.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S APOLOGY

As might well be anticipated the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation has been obliged to eat the humble pie. But he has done so with an extremely wry face, and with very bad grace. He has withdrawn his objectionable memo. about the Complaints Committee, because in the face of the Advocate General's opinion there was no getting out of the situation; and probably because of the absence on tour of one of his principal counsellors of evil. The attempt, however, to decently cover his forced retreat is not very effective, as will appear from his note to the Chairman. It is as follows :—

With reference to the Advocate-General's opinion sent to me last week, I have the honor to point out that the matter of contention was not whether the stopping of mehter service was legal or illegal; but whether the Inspector's report as to a fact was 'a vague and unfounded suspicion.' I still maintain that the Inspector was perfectly right having verified his report by my own inspection, and accordingly in shifting the question on to a legal basis, the position has been wholly changed.

As, however, I have no desire that the Health Officer shall even appear to desire to act illegally or in any way to countenance illegality, and as the Advocate-General is of opinion that the stopping of mehter service in cases of breach of Municipal laws, is illegal, though practised by the previous Health Officers since 1876, I have much pleasure in withdrawing my Memo. on that practice being shown to be so by so high an authority, and as the whole affair throughout has appeared to me a small matter.

I am glad to note the Advocate-General's opinion regarding the wording and matter of my Memo., and it may be well to take this opportunity of stating clearly, in order to prevent misconceptions, that in all cases relating to sanitary matters in Calcutta, I reserve to myself the unfettered right as Health Officer to express my professional opinions in accordance with what I consider right, and I trust in future it will be always understood that my remarks are directed to facts and systems, and not to personalities.

Dr. Simpson's parting shot might well have been spared, for the latter part of his apology is based on a misconception, which he and his friends will strangely enough persist in. The Sikdarpara controversy, let us say for the hundredth and last time, did in no sense turn upon the Health Officer's position as a sanitary expert. As administrative head of a Department he was found wanting in his duty; and he was reprimanded, and reprimanded very justly, as is proved by the Advocate General's opinion. Why then should he persist in mixing up his two characters, which are quite independent of each other, and pretend that he is a martyr to his supreme sense of duty? Dr. Simpson now says that " the whole affair appeared to him throughout to be a small matter," and if so, what was there, let us ask, to prevent his making short work of it by withdrawing his objectionable remarks? The Complaints Committee has now vindicated its existence and procedure completely; and Dr. Simpson's recalcitrance might not have been subdued, had the Commissioners not put themselves to the expense and trouble of obtaining the Advocate General's opinion. Out of Dr. Simpson's small matter, therefore, have important questions of principles been settled, and we trust that the Health Officer will now be convinced that in purely administrative matters such as were at issue in the present case, it is not for him to array himself and his subordinates against his employes. It is inexplicable that the journalists who advocated the abolition of the Corporation on account of their supposed hostile attitude to Dr. Simpson, should not have taken any note of the Advocate General's opinion on the facts upon which it was based. It is still more inexplicable that the Municipal authorities should, notwithstanding repeated requests of some of the Commissioners, persistently refuse to print and circulate the Case and the Opinion, and let them form a part of the Municipal record. Do they and the friendly journalists, whom we have referred to above, desire that Government, to whom one side of the case only will be naturally presented, should condemn the Commissioner unheard? The withdrawal of Dr. Simpson's remarks was not the object upon which the Commissioners set their hearts so much as the vindication of important principles; and when such vindication has been effected in a triumphant manner, it is a pity that there should be nothing in the Municipal archives of the Government to prove such a victory and the materials that achieved it. We understood that the question was pressed upon the General Committee last Saturday, but was shelved by raising a side issue quite independent of, and apart from, the main question.

Dr. Simpson, as we see from his apology, pretends that he is obliged to yield to the Advocate General's opinion, because the issue has now been shifted from facts to law. Our readers who by this time must be pretty well acquainted with the facts of this controversy know that that is not so. When the question was discussed in the General Committee before the Advocate General's opinion was sought, Babu Kalinath Mitter directly pointed out that Mether service under the law could not on any account be withheld. The Complaints Committee also held the same opinion, and directed the erring Inspector that if there was infringement of the law the remedy lay in a Police prosecution. We are also assured that so far back as 1887, a resolution was come to by the Town Council, and ratified by the Commissioners in General Meeting assembled, that Mehter service should on no account be withheld. And such a resolution was quite proper, for accumulation of filth can be to no body's advantage. Dr. Simpson's statement, therefore, that "mehter service has been withheld under similar circumstances by previous Health Officers since 1876," is neither based on fact nor reason. Dr. Simpson now talks of a personal inspection, but takes care not to state that such inspection was not held when it should have been held, but long afterwards when the Inspector's or Superintendent's report upon the original condition of the place could not by any manner of means be tested one way or the other. It is hardly accurate, therefore, to say that the "position has been wholly changed by shifting the question on to a legal basis," for the question, as we have pointed out, always rested on a legal basis, and it was the Health Officer that wanted the vague and unfounded suspicion of his by no means exemplary subordinates to take precedence over the deliberate finding of the Complaints Committee, which was come to after long and anxious considerations and repeated local inspections. No one quarrels with the Health Officer for expressing his professional opinion, but he must be controlled in his executive capacity, and that is all that the Complaints Committee has done and will do, so long as it exists. The remarks of the Committee were essentially directed to "facts and systems," and it was Dr. Simpson that was ill advised enough to turn the question into one of "personalities."

The Complaints Committee has always done good to the rate-payers and the Corporation, and in fact is one of the most useful Sub-Committees

that the Corporation has ever appointed, inspite of all that Sir Henry L. Harrison in his carefully gazetted anethema against it may have to say. We congratulate the Complaints Committee on behalf of the rate-payers for the important services rendered to them by it on this and other occasions; and we are sorry we cannot equally congratulate Dr. Simpson on his graceless and awkward apology. It is, however, satisfactory that the dignity of the Committee and the Corporation has been maintained, and maintained beyond questioning, and without it being necessary to resort to extreme and unpleasant measures, which under other circumstances might have been inevitable.

THE COMING CENSUS.

THE Government of India in the Home Department has recently published a Resolution announcing the arrangements made for the Census of 1891, and at a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council held the other day, Mr. Hutchins moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census. In doing so, Mr. Hutchins explained that in the United Kingdom it has been the custom to pass a special Act in connection with each census, making it obligatory on the persons residing at the time in the Kingdom to give the information required, and protecting them in time against annoying questions not absolutely indispensable. In 1880 the Government of Lord Ripon considered it advisable that the hands of those charged with the taking of the census of the following year should be strengthened, and that irregularities on the part of the agency should be restrained by legislation. Accordingly, Act XIV of 1880 was carried through the Legislative Council. It is needless to say that the Bill which Mr. Hutchins has obtained leave to introduce is based on the lines of the Act of 1880, which worked with great success. Indeed, so satisfactory was its working that it was not necessary to have recourse to the penal provisions of the Act in order to punish misconduct on the part of the Census, or contumacy on that of the community at large, save in a very few exceptional cases.

Mr. Hutchins' Bill provides for the formal appointment of persons to aid in taking the census, and invests them whilst acting in that capacity with the character of public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code. The Bill next provides for the enumeration of special aggregates of people by the person in charge of or in authority over those aggregates. Under this section a military officer may be required to enumerate his regiment, a shipmaster his crew, a superintendent the inmates of his asylum, jail or hospital, and an agent or manager the persons on the railway premises, plantation or factory of which he is in charge. Section 6 of the Bill empowers District Magistrates to require landholders, lessees of fisheries, and others to render such assistance as may be needed towards the enumeration of persons on their lands, fisheries and the like. This provision, we need hardly say, will have to be worked with great care and discretion in order to prevent its becoming an engine of oppression or hardship. As the vast majority of the population of India cannot read and write, Census officers will under the procedure laid down in sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Bill retain the census schedules in their custody and fill them on behalf of the householders residing in the areas of which they are in charge. But section 10 leaves it to the discretion of the Local Government to adopt, to such extent as it thinks proper, the practice followed in the United Kingdom, and throws upon the householder the responsibility of filling up the returns, and on the Census officer that of distributing and collecting the schedules and of seeing that the entries are in accordance with the instructions. This system, it is obvious, cannot be applied to the illiterate population. Mr. Hutchins' Bill contains two new penal provisions. With regard to the numbering of houses, this process is considered indispensable in order that the enumerator may identify each building he has to visit; but at the Census of 1881 it was resisted in a few cases. Some owners opposed what they considered the disfigurement of their houses. Such opposition has been made penal in the present Bill, which lays down that the numbers must not be removed or obliterated before 31st March. The other new penal provision is intended to obtain an adequate supply of Census officers. At the last Census it occurred in some cases that an enumerator or supervisor, after having undertaken duties in a certain area, was found at the last moment to have departed to a distant place without providing a substitute for his work on the Census night. Under the present Bill such neglect of duty will be punishable unless some sufficient excuse can be established. This provision, we apprehend, will deter many persons from undertaking the duties of an enumerator or supervisor. Such a grand task as the taking of a Census in India cannot be accomplished without considerable expenditure of money. But while the Government is prepared to give good pay to the Census Commissioner and the Provincial Superintendents of Census operations, who have been appointed to their respective posts long before their services were required, it would have enumerators' and supervisors' work without any remuneration. Sir Arthur Helps says that in some other planet it may be possible to get work well done gratuitously, but not in this planet of ours. We commend this sensible and thoughtful remark to the Government.

The recently published Resolution in the Home Department of which mention has been made above deals with the recommendations made by the Census Conference which assembled at Agra in December last. That Conference, as the reader knows, was composed of officers who had been engaged as Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations during the Census of 1881, and its object was to discuss the administrative details of the Census of 1891 and the statistical information to be obtained at it. The enumerator's schedule sanctioned for adoption throughout British India, together with the instructions to enumerators, have been published as an appendix to the Resolution under notice. The schedule to be used at the Census next year will contain fifteen columns instead of twelve as at the last Census. The object of these new columns is to collect additional information in respect of religion, caste and education. The old column for "Religion" has been retained, and a new column for "Sect" has been added. As the *Pioneer* pertinently observes, in a great many cases, perhaps with the majority of Hindus, the persons asked will be unable to specify any particular sect. The new column for "Sect" should, in our opinion, be restricted to Mahomedans and Christians, who belong to certain broadly defined religious denominations. And the new column has been provided to shew the sub-division of caste. In this instance also it will be no easy task to obtain correct information from illiterate people. The third additional column which has been added to the new schedule is intended to shew the language known by all literate persons. Its main object seems to be to ascertain, for political purposes, the full number of persons who can read and write English, so that the Government may be in a position to know the proportion of the population who can peruse English newspapers and pamphlets. The Conference recommended an important change in the "Occupation" column of the schedule with a view to shew the occupation of all who do work and the means whereby those who do not work subsist. The instructions to enumerators lay down that in the case of children and of women who do not work for their livelihood, the occupation of the head of the family should be entered and the word "dependent" added. Sir Steuart Bayley strongly deprecated this new departure. His Honor rightly pointed out that the entry of women and children who do not work as following the occupation of the head of the family will result in confusion. But the Government of India has overruled Sir Steuart's most reasonable objection, and decided to adopt the recommendation of the Census Conference. It remains to be seen whether this decision will conduce to the preparation of an accurate record.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Government of India is receiving reports from the Local Governments regarding the manner in which the Secretary of State's instructions on the Public Service Commission Report can be carried out. It is said that the subject is not likely to be disposed of this season.

WE learn with much concern from the *Pratikar* of Murshidabad, that the Ganges is rapidly rising and the safety of the Laltakuri embankment is threatened again. A correspondent writes from Berhampore that the river Bhagiratni has almost risen to the point it reached last year in August. These annual floods, he says, are impoverishing the ryots and Zemindars, and while the Municipalities do their best to repair the embankments, it is time the Government also came to the assistance of the people. If the Government will do nothing, the only hope is that the East Indian Railway may open a line from Azimgunge to Bazarpara.

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway has suffered severely from the late rains, and considerable damage has been done to the line, especially between Rajnadgaon and Raigurh, and near Purulia.

ANOTHER banking case of some importance has just been decided. A suit was brought by Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder, attorneys-at-law, in the Small Cause Court against the Bank of Bengal for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 600. This was the amount of three cheques which were drawn by them on the 21st of December last, against their current account and presented to be cashed on the same date through their banking sircar, Bama Charan Banerjee, but which, according to their case, was not paid to their sircar. After the institution of the suit, the case was, at the instance of the Bank, referred to the arbitration of the Advocate-General, who has found after hearing the evidence on both sides, that no payment was made of the three cheques to the sircar of Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder, and he accordingly directed the Bank to put a credit to their account for the amount of the three cheques, as also for half the amount of costs incurred by them in prosecuting the suit.

A CALCUTTA telegram to the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, says :—"There is every prospect of the Jain dispute being settled amicably, as the unanimous voice of the *Punchayets*, held at Murshidabad and Jodhpore—their great strongholds—have declared that the two young travelled Natives should be received back into society." We sincerely hope that better counsels will yet prevail in the Jain councils.

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway authorities expect to open the remainder of the line in January next, when passengers from Calcutta to Bombay will be carried *via* Assensole and Nagpore, instead of Allahabad and Jubbulpore, as at present.

ADVICES received from Darjiling state that several more slips have occurred on the line and that for two or three days passengers could not be conveyed along the line from Siliguri to Kurseong. Between 1st and 26th July, 86 inches of rain fell at Tindaria. The outlook for Darjiling tourists is very gloomy indeed. A later telegram from Darjiling states that passengers and goods trains are now working as usual between Silliguri and Gyabaree. At the latter place, passengers have to transfer by a short cut (1½ miles) to Gidda Pahar or *vice versa*. Dandies and ponies are available for first and second class passengers.

A DISTURBANCE of a somewhat serious nature was threatened on Monday morning between some Mahomedans and Hindus at Machua Bazar, in consequence of two cows being killed at a *musjid* in the neighbourhood on the occasion of the *Eed* festival. Some Mahomedans in

Machua Bazar had purchased two cows, which they took to the *musjid* for the purpose of slaughtering them. Some Hindus residing in the neighbourhood objected to the proceeding. A large crowd of Mahomedans and Hindus assembled, and a serious riot appeared imminent. The Commissioner of Police was applied to for an order to prevent the cows being slaughtered. The Commissioner directed the police to prevent any breach of the peace. At the same time, the Municipal authorities were informed of the matter, in order that they might take action against the Mahomedans, for the Mahomedans contended that they were acting according to a well-known rule of their religion, and that the flesh of the animals slaughtered was not for sale, and their contention prevailed. No breach of the peace, however, did take place, thanks to the tact of Mr. Lambert and his subordinates.

THE Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is no doubt an excellent institution whose counsels are presided over by excellent men. The hanging of fowls by the feet and other gross cruelties are taken immediate congnisance of and summarily punished by sympathetic law courts. But the Society's labours are somewhat one-sided, which is rather to be regretted. Itinerant show-men who go about with monkeys, bears, wild cats and even *chitas*, and pitch their tents for their show in crowded localities make large profits by charging a pice per head. But the only amusement furnished is goading of the most revolting kind. Will the Society look to this also?

A REQUISITION, influentially signed, has been forwarded to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to convene a Special Meeting of the Senate to consider the Syndicate's decision regarding the *disaffiliation*, for one year, of the Law Department of the Ripon College. Important constitutional questions, we understand will be raised at the Meeting.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on Wednesday last, the following rules for the election of the Tagore Law Professor were adopted:—

1. In the month of May in each year, the Faculty of Law shall select not more than three subjects, upon one of which the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2. Immediately after the subject or subjects shall have been thus selected, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subject or subjects so selected, and inviting applications from candidates for the Professorship.

3. Candidates shall send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May following, and each candidate shall forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

4. The copies of the introductory lecture and the brief synopsis so sent shall be referred to a Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of five members to be chosen by the Faculty, who shall consider the same and report thereon to the Faculty, who shall recommend a candidate to the Senate for election.

5. The election of the Professor shall take place in the month of August.

6. The Professor shall commence to deliver his lectures in the month of November next following his election, and shall complete the delivery thereof in the following January. His salary shall be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments: the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

7. The Professor shall send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

We have grave doubts as to whether the synopsis required will do any practical good. To our mind it will tie up the hands of the Professor, without doing any substantial benefit. According to the rules the election of the Professor will take place in the month of August, and he will have to deliver his lectures in the month of November following. This will barely give three months to the Professor to prepare his lectures. The time given is too short for effective preparation.

THE Hon. Sir David Barbour introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act of 1882, and explained that the amendment related only to the Indus preventive line, which lies along the upper portion of the river Indus in British territory, and which is intended to prevent the passage of lightly taxed Kohat salt into the Cis-Indus districts. Having pointed out the defects in the present system, the hon. mover said that it was proposed to restore such powers given by the Inland Customs Act of 1875 as are necessary for the maintenance of the line. It is also hoped that the Government may be able to shorten the preventive line by abandoning the lower portion of it, and substituting a preventive line running west from the Indus to the frontier.

THE Chartered Bank Fraud case has again been postponed to Wednesday. Are the parties to exhaust themselves in the Police Court?

We learn with a feeling of relief that Lady Connemara has, at the instance of the Queen, withdrawn her suit for a divorce. The Governor of Madras is a worthy man and his troubles are deeply sympathised with even in an "unregulated" Society like ours.

IN a debate which took place in the Commons on the Post Office vote, Mr. Raikes, Postmaster-General, said he hoped shortly to announce a reduction in the rates of postage between India and Australia.

THE India Councils Bill was to have come up for consideration in the Commons on Thursday last, when Mr. Gladstone was expected to speak. This, however, does not seem to have been done, and Mr. Bradlaugh asked for the cause. Mr. Smith in replying to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that he was obliged to postpone the Bill until after Supply, but would be glad to take the Bill during the stages of the Appropriation Bill, if that were feasible. Mr. Bradlaugh rejoined that this was an absolute breach of promise.

IN Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act of 1883. The main object of the Bill is to dispense with the necessity of a fresh survey of a steamer simply because it proposes to embark emigrants. Under the Act of 1883 the Protector of Emigration now orders a would-be emigrant vessel to be surveyed at the cost of the master, a procedure which often causes delay for a week at Calcutta, while at Madras, owing to the vessel also taking in cargo, the system becomes quite impossible. The hon. member proposed that the provision in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, applicable in British legislation against a double survey, should be extended to India, *viz.*, that where a certificate has been granted to a steamer by the Board of Trade it should be recognised as sufficient under the Indian Act. At the same time examination of a ship's log, space for emigrants, ventilation, &c., should be made. The hon'ble mover also proposed that a field of emigration having been opened up from Southern India to British North Borneo, emigration to that territory should be carried on as it now is to the Straits Settlements and the Native States adjoining them by Act XXI of 1884.

A VERY large and influential Bombay Committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme in connection with housing homeless lepers. The first subscription list published amounts to twelve thousand rupees, the list being headed by Lord Harris and Sir Dinshaw Petit with Rs. 1,000 each.

A DINNER was recently given by the Northbrook Club to the six Indians who have just passed for the Indian Civil Service. Lord Northbrook presided; Lord Reay and Sir Charles Bernard were also present. Lord Northbrook, in offering his congratulations to the candidates on the success they have achieved, said that nothing would tend more to bring the Indians on an equality with the English, who would be glad to have distinguished Indians besides the English at the head of affairs in India. His lordship said the motto of English rule in India should be "Advance Slowly." The candidates in replying expressed their desire to faithfully fulfil their duties to the Queen and Empire.

THE Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton and Mr. Lee, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, have consented to become Patrons of the Sovabazar Sporting Club. Mr. Lee, we are glad to hear, has also promised to present the Club with foot-balls and other sporting requisites.

THE latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that the Government troops have been largely reinforced. General Celman, the President, has returned from Rosario, and the armistice has been prolonged as the Foreign Ministers are mediating. It is believed that the insurgents will reject President Celman's terms. The revolution is directed principally against President Celman and his corrupt practices. Sir James Forgusson has received information from the Argentine Republic that the Government has triumphed, the rebellion being completely quelled. General amnesty has been declared in the Argentine Republic and peace has been fully restored. The Rebel squadron has surrendered, and the total losses have been a thousand killed and five thousand wounded. The Argentine Chambers have decided to suspend payment of the State's obligations for a month. A Buenos Ayres telegram, however, says that fighting has been renewed in the Argentine province, though quietness prevails in the city.

AN Imperial ukase has been issued expelling all the Jews from the country districts of Russia and ordering them to live in Ghettos in towns. They are also excluded from all liberal callings. It is estimated that a million of people will be driven from their homes by this order.

THE report of the Select Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service urges that, owing to the fall in Exchange, the mode of reckoning pensions be reconsidered, and is in favour of paying Civilians resident in Great Britain at a minimum rate of one shilling and nine pence per rupee. The report further recommends that there shall be no distinctions as regards furlough or pensions between Europeans and Natives, and that periods while on furlough shall in all cases count towards pension. With regard to the period at which pensionable service shall be deemed to have commenced, the Committee recommend that the age of twenty years be in all cases laid down. Finally, the Committee refuse to recommend that any exceptional concessions be made in favour of Engineers, who shall be under the same regulations as regards furlough and pension as other branches of the Uncovenanted Service. How will the rise in exchange affect the question now?

WE are not inclined in common with some of our contemporaries to quarrel with the verdict of the Special Jury in Hari Mohan Maiti's case. It, of course, makes a world of difference that Hari Mohun is no high caste Kayastha, as some reformers, ardent for change in the upper classes of Hindu society, were eager to represent, for the Jury got it out of him that he is a low caste Uriya. The Jury consisting of six Hindus, two Europeans and one Mahomedan, unanimously came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of a rash and negligent act. The public, or at least that section of it that seeks to find fault with the verdict, have not had the advantage of hearing the whole of the evidence, the character of which precluded the possibility of its publication in its entirety. It is, therefore, rash and unfair on fragmentary evidence, like what has appeared in the morning papers, to jump into conclusions hostile to the careful finding of a body of men consisting undoubtedly of men of light and leading, and, above all, sworn to do absolute justice, some of whom were as anxious to uphold their own manners, customs and usages as any that could be imagined. It is a grave error of judgment to mix up the

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question of early marriage with this unfortunate case, for, as Mr. Pugh put to the Jury with great force, that institution is by no means answerable for the mishap that befell poor Phulmani Dasi. It was a most deplorable accident for which the jury found upon medical and other evidence that the husband was responsible, and the question of intention or malice according to Justice Wilson had nothing to do with the guilt of the man in the eyes of law.

WE are, however, not sure that this portion of his Lordship's charge to the Jury, or his Lordship's observation that it was not pertinent to the enquiry as to whether timely medical aid would have saved the unhappy girl's life, is sound in law. Be that as it may, we are of opinion that the verdict can hardly be regarded as unfair, however much it may be open to be impeached on technical grounds. The defence made the absurd mistake of setting up custom as extenuation, for custom never sanctioned the act of which the prisoner was found guilty. It is the violation of a wholesome and time-honored custom, and not its observance, that is answerable for regrettable accidents like this, and it is necessary that our reformers should know it once for all. A society that for very obvious reasons adopted early marriage as one of its cherished institutions, did not overlook certain precautionary measures, which, if given due effect to, would furnish ample safeguards against such accidents. Marriage in all its phases, in the eyes of the orthodox Hindu, is a holy sacrament, that he would not lightly deal with, whatever frivolities modern degeneration may have come to associate it with; and our religious ordinances provide a thousandfold stronger checks of abuse than any amount of raising of the age of consent from the Penal Code point of view could possibly secure. It used to be in all, and it still is in some, really good and ancient families an inviolable rule to strictly observe all the marital safe-guards enjoined by law and usage; but we live in days of "rights" and "assertion of rights," when young reforming spirits impatient of restraint regard these wholesome checks a nuisance, and the result is their withdrawal and its attendant evil consequences.

THE *Sastras* imperatively demand, and will continue for all time to come to demand, inspite of anything that reforming legislation may feebly endeavour to do, that a respectable girl must be given in marriage at an early age for reasons which have stood the test of ages. Could the legislature regulate climatic conditions just in the way it seeks to control ordinary social concerns? If not, is it not best to leave the matter where those that thoroughly understood the people and the country very wisely left it? If evils have to be checked they must be so checked by insisting upon the standard laid down by Hindu law and usage and not by fixing a fanciful age, and if statutory law, as it stands, helps us in such insistance, it is quite welcome to do so. Viewed from this standpoint Hari Mohun Maiti's conviction cannot be taken to have done violence to our own customs and usages. On the contrary, the violation of such customs, of which the accused was clearly guilty, and which alone serves to bring those customs into disgrace, has been rightly condemned. If the Jury had failed to convict Hari Mohun they would have been wanting in their duty, and it might very well be laid to the charge of the six Hindus that had sat on it, that mistaken admiration of their own customs had blinded them.

BUT however salutary Hari Mohun's conviction as a mark of disapprobation of his conduct might be, the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment inflicted on him seems to us to be unduly severe. The evidence was clear and strong that no undue force had been used. If so, the accused had no reason for even so remote a belief that any untoward result might happen—a result for which no one can be more sincerely sorry than he. In this view of the case a nominal punishment would have amply met the ends of justice. We do not know whether in meting out this sentence of what seems to be unusual rigour under the circumstances of the case the learned presiding Judge was any way influenced by the consideration that the prisoner who had been in jail before was accustomed to its severities. If so, it was a wrong view altogether of the situation.

The Public Works Department can hardly be congratulated on their latest out-turn, the new Police Court buildings at Lalbazar. The Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to appoint a Committee to inspect the building and report upon the accommodation available consisting of the Commissioner of Police, as President, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Chief Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the Coroner. Accommodation for the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Presidency Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates, and Coroner's Courts, with their respective offices, record-rooms, and chambers have to be provided. Besides these, accommodation will have to be also provided for the pleaders, the Government solicitor, the Municipal pleader, and the inspectors and officers of the Court, and the *hajuts* for the different Courts. The new building will scarcely furnish all this accommodation, and it is doubtful whether the Coroner's Court can have room in the same building. The new building is described as badly ventilated, and entirely blocked to the south owing to no doubt a very sightly staircase, and several of the rooms are very dark. The Committee ought to have been appointed before, and not after, the completion of the building. But the tax-payers' money need not be carefully looked after, and additional buildings will now be probably "requisitioned."

THE following judgment recently delivered in the Police Court does not speak well of the management of the Tramways Company:—

Magistrate.—In this case the Calcuttta Tramways Company are prosecuting the case under Rule 3, Clause (a), framed under Section 24 of Act I of 1880.

There is absolutely no evidence adduced before the Court of the publication of these rules or of the sanction of Government given to them. There is also no evidence of the authority on the part of the Company to institute these prosecutions.

The Tramway Act I of 1880 (as urged by Mr. Manuel) gives no power to arrest an offender, under either Section 24 or 25 and therefore, the arrest was wholly illegal and unwarrantable.

Apart from these technical grounds the Court is of opinion that the prosecution has entirely failed to make out the case on its merits. From the evidence adduced, it is clear that the accused was smelling of liquor, and this little circumstance has been taken advantage of by the underlings of the Tramways Company to bolster up an exaggerated case against a respectable man. This court does not believe the evidence offered to establish the fact of the accused being drunk and disorderly and the fact of the accused walking all the way from Middleton Street to the Park Street Thanna, and making coherent statements to Inspector Ballantine, belies that theory The real fact being that there was an altercation between the accused and the Conductor (who was not called) about lifting up his legs on the opposite bench and on being asked not to do so he refused and this made the Conductor so wroth that he was determined to put the accused out of the car *nolens volens* The object of the prosecution in not calling the Conductor is significant and it is strange that not a single passenger especially the Sahib, who complained the conduct of the accused has been called. The Inspector (Tramways) Mowla Bux has given his evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner and he is utterly unworthy of credit. The Court holds that the accused was not drunk and disorderly, and that the case would not have seen the light of day had not the accused had some disagreement between him and the Conductor about lifting up his legs on the opposite bench. The defendant is honourably acquitted and goes without a stain on his character. He was a victim of an ill-conceived prosecution.

The superior officers of the company should take note of this and look to the comfort and convenience of the public a little more closely than is done in the happy go-as-it-may style of apathy of practical monopolists.

A MEMORIAL has been submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by Babu Peary Mohun Roy, in which he brings some grave charges against Moulvi Bazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad. The Memorial makes mention of an affidavit in reference to which Mr. Phillips, the District Magistrate of Hughli, observed:

"If the imputation is true the Deputy Magistrate is unworthy of his respectable office. I submit that the affirmant of the affidavit should be called upon to disclose the source of his information; such reckless imputation if unnoticed would bring the whole judicial administration into contempt. Let the affirmant of the affidavit have every opportunity and facility for proving facts and circumstances which might give color to the allegation. If the affirmant succeeds it would be the duty of the District Magistrate to submit the matter for the order of the Government of Bengal."

Babu Peary Mohun prays that a sifting enquiry be made into the alleged facts of the case and if Government be satisfied of the truth of the charges Moulvi Bazlal Karim be removed from his present position or at least be prevented from exercising criminal jurisdiction in cases in which he is directly or indirectly concerned.

ANOTHER memorial, signed by one Fazil Khan of Chakbhadua and one Bhutnath Bagdi of Nangalpara, has also been submitted, in which the petitioners pray that they are desirous of prosecuting Moulvi Bazlal Karim under sections 219 and 220 of the Indian Penal Code, and as no such prosecution can be instituted without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, they pray that His Honor be pleased to give the necessary sanction for the prosecution of the Deputy Magistrate. We hope the grave charges made against the Deputy Magistrate will be duly enquired into.

THE London correspondent of the *Bengalee* states:—

I have not seen it in any Indian paper, but Mr. Bradlaugh appears to have got hold of a most extraordinary document or pair of documents alleged to have been addressed to the Chiefs of the Central India States. Its character may be judged from the statement that no one is to be permitted to subscribe for your stout-hearted and patriotic contemporary the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* without the permission of the Resident! Further, the Chiefs are requested not to help the Congress movement on the ground that the future results of the Congress will be "prejudicial to the interests of the country as it is an enemy to the British Government." I am told that the Speaker and his assistants objected to the whole of the documents appearing on the question paper. As the question passed the chair it was in the following form:—Mr. Bradlaugh.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that in May the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India issued a circular directing that "Maharaja, Raja, Nawab, or Thakore, within the jurisdiction of the Central Indian Political Agency shall not subscribe to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* without the permission of the Agent or Sub-agent" and that if any of their subjects holds communication with the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, or any other newspaper hostile to the Govern-

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J Pope, Esq, late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene Brikbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact that Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ment they should make enquiry as to the name, address, age, caste &c, of the party through the police and communicate the result to the Resident's office in the course of a month," and that on the "least intimation of a public meeting or a political movement taking place in their State, the police should make inquiry into the matter, and that if any body is suspected of being an agent of the Congress or a secret spy of a Bengali Newspaper, he should be turned out from the State within 24 hours, and the fact should be communicated to the Political Agent; no matter about their states to be communicated to any newspapers; and requesting the native Chiefs not to help the Congress movement on the ground that the future results "of the Congress will be prejudicial to the interests of the country, as it is an enemy to the British Government," and whether such circular was issued by his direction; and if not whether he will cause enquiries to be made on the subject. Of course, all knowledge of the circulars was denied by Sir John Gorst who, however, promised enquiry.

We wish to say no more about this than that the story is wholly incredible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

(1) Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Penal Settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobar, for 1888-1889.

(2) Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the year 1889.

(3) The Civil Justice Report of Lower Burma, for 1889.

(4) Report on Vaccination in Burma, for the year 1889-90.

(5) Reports of the Alipur and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools, for the year 1889.

(6) Report on the Northern Shan States.

(7) Report on the Trades and Navigation of Burma, for the year 1889-90.

(8) Report on the Police Administration of Burma, for 1889.

(9) Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the twelve months, 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

(10) Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India, for the month of May 1889 and the two months, 1st April to 31st May 1890.

(11) Report on the Civil Dispensaries of Burma for 1889.

(12) Returns of the Rail-Borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the quarter ending 31st March 1890.

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Journal Publications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 30, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Bejoy Madhub Mukerjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Gunga Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the district of Noakhali.

Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the district of Monghyr.

In modification of the order of the 14th instant, Babu Benode Behari Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, on deputation at Somastipur in Durbhunga, is transferred to the district of Murshidabad, and is posted to the Lalbagh sub-division of that district, vice, Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt, on deputation.

This cancels the order of the 25th ultimo, posting Babu Upendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, to the Lalbagh sub-division.

Mr. J. Kelleher, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extention of furlough for one month.

Mr. J. Whitmore, District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, is allowed leave for two months and seven days, viz., one month and twenty-five days on full pay, under articles 308 and 309, and the remaining period on half pay, under article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Beveridge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hugly, is appointed to be also Additional Sessions Judge of Birbhum, during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. Whitmore, or until further orders.

The District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan is appointed to be also Additional Sessions Judge of Birbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Whitmore, or until further orders.

Babu Harendra Kumar Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on excise work, Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for two months, under articles 266 and 269-1 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd ultimo.

Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, Sub Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, was on leave for five months from the 13th January to the 12th June 1890, both days inclusive, viz., from the 13th January to the 31st March under article 369-1, and from the 1st April to the 12th June under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Haripada Ghose, Khas Sahsildar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th August next, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Girish Chandra Das Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Kutubdia, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Khas Tehsildar of that district, during absence, on leave, of Babu Haripada Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, was in charge of the Begusarai sub-division in that district from the forenoon of the 19th ultimo to the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Babu Kali Coomer Roy Chowdry, Sub-Deputy Collector Jhenida, Jessore, is transferred to the Magura sub-division in that district.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 17th instant.

POLICE.—The following reversions and acting promotions of Police Officers are sanctioned:—

With effect from the 2nd June 1890, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Mr. W. B. Waller, first grade Assistant Superintendent.—

Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Officiating second grade Assistant Superintendent, to act in the first grade.

With effect from the 5th June 1890, consequent on the return from leave of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, fourth grade District Superintendent.—

Babu Gopal Hurry Mullick, Officiating fourth garde District Superintendent, to fifth grade.

Mr. C. C. Plowden, Officiating District Superintendent, to Officiating first grade Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Officiating first grade Assistant Superintendent, to the officiating second grade.

With effect from the 23rd June 1890, consequent on the return from leave of Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Ramsay, first grade District Superintendent.—

Mr. G. J. Cawley, Officiating first grade District Superintendent, to second grade.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, Officiating first grade District Superintendent, to the third grade.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, Officiating third grade District Superintendent, to fourth grade.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating fourth grade District Superintendent, to fifth grade.

Mr. F. E. Kemp, Officiating District Superintendent, to Officiating first grade Assistant Superintendent.

Sir W. A. A. Stewart, Officiating first grade Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating second grade.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Hari Charan Gangooly is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Captain C. J. Robarts, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate Dinapur, Patna, is appointed, under the provisions of section 22, X of 1882, to act as a Justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Babu Grish Chandra Dutt, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Mon Mohun Roy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate, of the first class:—

Babu Krishna Dyal Paramanick, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah.
„ Gyanendra Nath Lahiri, Nadia.
„ Amrita Lall Mookerjee, Jessore.

Babu Debendro Lall Shome, Officiating Subordinate Judge Rungpur, acted as Subordinate Judge of that district from the 11th November 1889 to the 20th January 1890, both days inclusive, vice Babu Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, on deputation.

The Munsif of Chatra, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 within the jurisdiction of the Chatra Munsifi in that district.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882, Lieutenant-Governor empowers the following Honorary Magistrates of the district of Monghyr to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

1.—Monghyr Bench.

1. Babu Ughore Chander Mookerjee.
2. „ Bhola Nath Haldar.
3. „ Kirtash Chander Biswas.
4. „ Turenti Misser.
5. „ Dhiraj Karan.
6. „ Upendra Nath Sen.

2.—Jamui Bench.

Maharajah Ravaneswar Singh Bahadur.

Babu Mohendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Brojo Behari Shome, or until furthe orders, with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the amount of debts owing by the insolvents does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Babu Monmohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Municipal Bench at Baidybati in the district of Hooghly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

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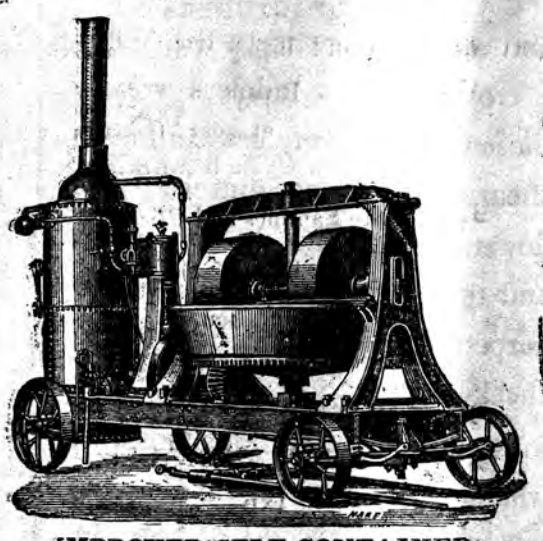

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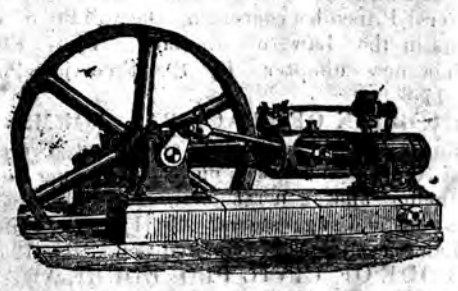

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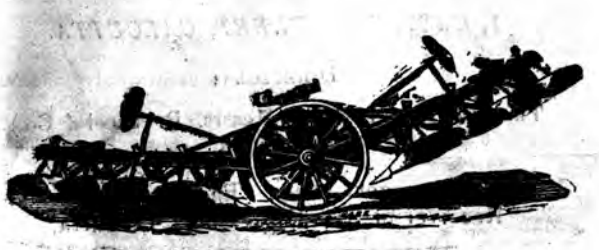

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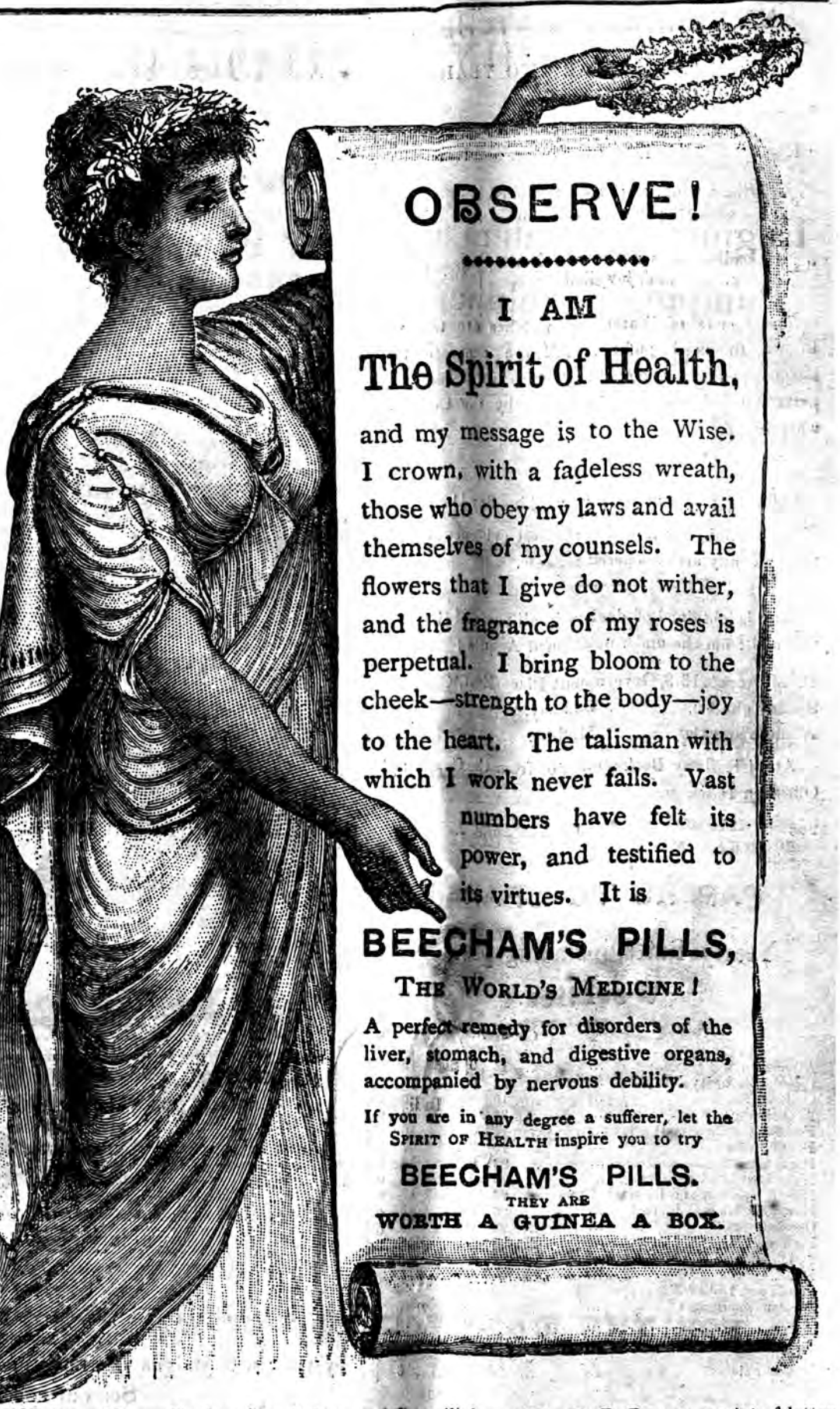
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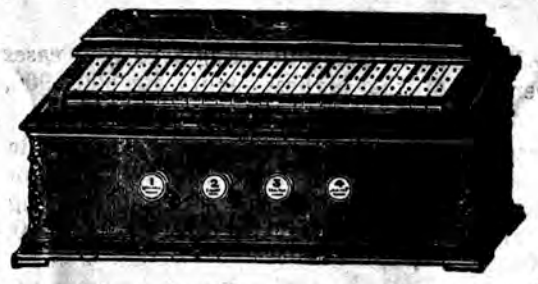

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All West End Watches are fully guaranteed and will be exchanged or repaired free of charges if any defect is found in the material of the workmanship; if used with reasonable care, they will last for a life time.

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"CAMPAIGN" medium size and "Civil" small size keyless lever watches guaranteed for 3 years.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 20	Rs. 21-8
Sterling Silver Case...	„ 30-8	„ 33-8	...

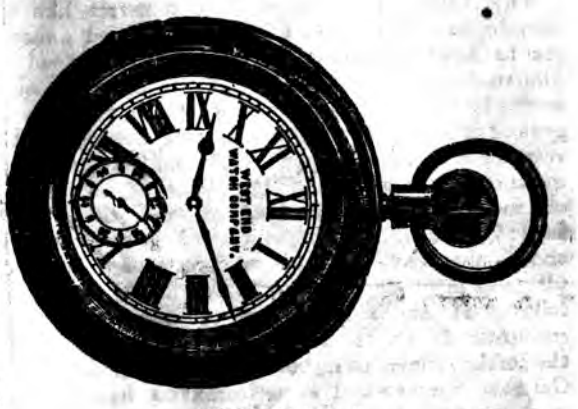
"GUARD'S Watches keyless lever movement," large size

"Standard Quality."

Full plate movement, with the latest improvements.
In open face Nickel Silver Case. ... Rs. 25
„ Sterling „ „ ... „ 40
Guaranteed for 6 years.

"Special Quality."

Half plate movement, guaranteed for 3 years.
In Nickle Silver Case Rs. 20.



"THE BERNA"

A keyless lever watch of simplified construction.

In order to meet numerous demands for a low priced, but reliable watch, we are now manufacturing this remarkably excellent watch, the Berna in the construction of which are embodied some entirely new features.

The Berna is not to be compared with the low priced articles offered by other firms. The Berna is fitted with the most novel and accurate lever escapement ever made; it has a patent hand setting mechanism enamelled dial with sunk seconds, bold hands and figures and a handsomely finished nickel case.

It needs no other better recommendation than the maker's name.

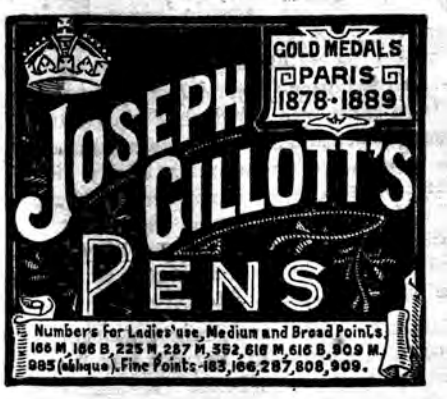
Price with velvet lined case, spare spring glass.
Rs. 12. 12. only

When buying a watch outside our offices, see that it is stamped either with our name "West End Watch Company" or with the registered trade mark "Beware of Spurious imitations."

Each Watch supplied in a velvet lined box with spare spring and glass per V.P.P., to any part of India and Burma.

Bombay: 25, Rompart Row. THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. Calcutta: 7, Lyon's Range.
26th January 1890.

Ask for our new illustrated catalogues which contain full particulars.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PARIS
1878-1889
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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Numbers for Ladies' use, Medium and Broad Points,
166 M, 166 B, 225 M, 257 M, 352, 616 M, 616 B, 909 M,
985 (oblique). Fine Points-183, 166, 257, 808, 909.